

Notices to Consignees.

SHIP "CHINAMAN"
THE above named vessel having arrived in Harbour, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at owners' risk and expense.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

"CARMARTHENSIRE," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo ex "Wolfe" and "Guam" from New York, via Rio de Janeiro, are hereby notified that unless they pay all charges on, and take delivery of their Merchandise from the S. N. Co's lower Hong-que Godowns, before the 15th of March next, the same will be sold to defray expenses.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents of Messrs Wright & Co.
Shanghai, February 24, 1868. 13ma.

"BELTED WILL," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 24, 1868.

BRITISH SHIP "ELIZA," FROM CALCUTTA.

THE above vessel having arrived in the harbour and being now ready to discharge, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo.

Any cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will, in terms of Charter Party, be landed and stored, as it comes to hand, at the Consignees' risk and expense.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

"VIRGEN DEL CARMEN," FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel, will please send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

New Advertisements.

THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" IS COMING.

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THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" WILL ARRIVE PER S.S. REYER.

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New Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
NOTICE.—JOSEPH CLARKE BOWEN, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, first Boarding Officer in The Harbour Master Department, Hongkong, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1868, is hereby required to surrender himself to WILLIAM HASTINGS, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Supreme Court at the first Meeting of Creditors to be held before the said Registrar on the sixteenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, precisely, at the said Court. FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFON, Esquire, is the official Assignee and Mr WILLIAM GASKELL is the Solicitor Acting in the Bankruptcy.

At the Meeting the said Registrar will receive the proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

All persons having in their possession any of the Effects of the said Bankrupt must deliver them to the said Official Assignee, and all Debts due to the said Bankrupt must be paid to the said Official Assignee.

Supreme Court House, Victoria,
29th February, A.D., 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.
JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGLES FRANKON, trading under the Style or Firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD AND COMPANY, Plaintiffs,
HENRY W. HUBBELL, Defendant.

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Honorable Court at the suit of the above-named JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGLES FRANKON, against the above-named HENRY W. HUBBELL, to recover the sum of Five Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty Dollars and Eighty-five Cents, for money received by the said HENRY W. HUBBELL for the use of the said Plaintiffs JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGLES FRANKON, and for money found to be due to the said Plaintiffs by the said Defendant on an account stated between them; and it being alleged that the said HENRY W. HUBBELL does not reside within this Island or its Dependencies, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the Tenth day of March next, wherein J. S. WATSON, of Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, Master Mariner, is Garnishee.

Notice is hereby given, that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said HENRY W. HUBBELL, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate process in action at Law against persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this Fourteenth day of February, 1868.

HENRY C. CALDWELL,
Plaintiffs Attorney,
Hongkong, February 18, 1868. 6mar

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.
JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGLES FRANKON, trading under the Style or Firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD AND COMPANY, Plaintiffs,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDEBRATH, and RUSSELL STURGIS, Defendants.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Honorable Court at the suit of the above-named JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGLES FRANKON, against the above-named ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDEBRATH, and RUSSELL STURGIS, to recover the sum of Eight thousand five hundred and sixty-eight Dollars and three cents, for money received by the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDEBRATH, and RUSSELL STURGIS for the use of the said Plaintiffs JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGLES FRANKON, and for money found to be due to the said Plaintiffs by the said Defendants on an account stated between them; and it being alleged that the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDEBRATH, and RUSSELL STURGIS do not reside within this Island or its Dependencies, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the Tenth day of March next, wherein L. S. WATSON, of Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, Master Mariner, is Garnishee.

Notice is hereby given, that if at any time before final judgment in this action, the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDEBRATH, and RUSSELL STURGIS, or any persons on their behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate process in action at Law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this Twelfth day of February, 1868.

HENRY C. CALDWELL,
Plaintiffs Attorney,
Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1868.

HONGKONG CLUB.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 5 P.M.

The object of the Meeting is explained in the Notice hung up in the Club for the information of Members.

By order of the General Committee,
GEORGE B. AYLMORE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 28, 1868. 13ma

HONGKONG CLUB.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 5 P.M.

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Hongkong, February 28, 1868. 13ma

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the interest of the "WANHOI STEAM BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Salebrine and Cream TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

HONGKONG AMATEUR THEATRICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the indisposition of several of the Members, the Committee are compelled with much regret to POSTPONE till further notice the Performance advertised for the evening of Monday next, the 2nd March.

H. HARRINGTON NELSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

EX "SERICA."

A COMPLETE Set of Wheatstone's Telegraph APPARATUS.

Mountain Barometers.
Gay Lussac's Syphon BAROMETERS.

Improved Patent Differential BAROMETERS.

Aneroid BAROMETERS, divided to 1,000 of an inch.

STORM GLASSES.

Pocket Prismatic AZIMUTH COMPASSES, in Sling Cases.

Pocket SEXTANTS.

SUN DIALS.

ATMOSPHERIC CAMERA LUCIDAS.

HYDROMETERS.

SALINOMETERS.

HYGROMETERS.

PEDOMETERS.

PATENT LOGS.

VACUUM GAUGES.

Self Registering THERMOMETERS.

Deep Sea Sounding THERMOMETERS.

THERMOMETERS for Superheated STEAM.

Nautical ALMANACS for 1868-69.

And a small Consignment of PIANOS and HARMONIUMS.

GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
Hongkong, February 28, 1868. 13ma

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

SELLING OFF!!

GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!

MULLER & CLAUSSEN

BEG to announce that they are Selling OFF their stocks of the undermentioned GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—

Black Cloth Dress FROCK and Walking COATS.

Melton and Angola Walking, Shooting and SAC COATS.

Melton and Wagon JACKETS.

Alpacas and Merino COATS.

Black Dress TROUSERS.

New Advertisements.

EX "FIERY CROSS."
GOLF STICKS and BALLS.
Christy's HATS.
Kerosene LAMPES.
Pancy FLANNELS.
Olympic COLLARS.
Comet and Maltese Cross SHERRIES.

EX "BELTED WILL."
BRASS BEDSTEADS.
Linen and Cotton PILLOW CASES.
PERFUMERY in large variety.
Thread, Cotton and Silk SOCKS.
Bathing DRAWERS.
Opera GLASSES.
Bass, Barclay and Guinness in bottle.

EX "CHINAMAN."
PERAMBULATORS.
Ellwood's HELMETS.
Overland TRUNKS.
Office BOOKS.
BUNTING.
Soda Water CORKS.
Kureka SHIRTS.
ALPACAS and MERINOS.
BOOTS and SHOES.
Rodger's CUTLERY.
UMBRELLAS.
Plate GLASS.
Cocoa MATTING.
A Magic LANTERN.
Despatch BOXES.
A few cases very fine SHILL BURGUNDY.
Seltzer WATER.
MILK PUNCH.

LANE, ORAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1868. 17mar

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Accumulated Funds exceed £808,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to accept Life ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868. 21ag

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

AND
FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

MRS. VINYON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Hollywood Road, next door to the Horner de Europe.

Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
HEARD & Co. have this day been removed to their old Premises adjoining the Cathedral.

Hongkong, December 28, 1867. 11

NOTICE.
RENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with punctuality and despatch.

Distraint W. & J. HANIS for Rent IS- SUEB and EXECUTED.

Security, if required.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
33, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

REMOVAL.
THE Undersigned has this day Removed their STORE from Praya East to the PREMISES No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD Central, formerly occupied by the CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

MACLEWEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1867.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned is REMOVED to GAGE STREET, Corner of Lyndhurst Terrace.

RAYNYAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Mar. 4, St. Magnus, Bremen barque, 210, Hake, Bangkok, Dec. 31, Rice 7,500 piculs — B. LUNDELL & Co.

Mar. 4, Thetis, Oldenburg brig, 240, Oeltermann, Bangkok, Jan. 16, Rice and Timber—Order.

DEPARTURES.
Mar. 4, Duplex, for Shanghai.

4, Nippon, for Canton.

4, Hongkong, for Bangkok.

CLEARED.
Serica, for Cape St. James.

Lyceum, for Saigon.

Saint, for Manao.

Vita de, for Manao.

SHIPPING REPORT.
The Oldenburg brig Thetis, from Bangkok, reports fine weather, and light N.E. wind; the latter part strong N.E. gales, and equally weather, and much rain, till arrival in port.

The Bremen barque St. Magnus, from Bangkok, reports the first part of passage fine weather, and light wind from N.E.; the latter part had equally weather and much rain, strong N.E. wind, until arrival in port. On 3rd Feb., spoke the British ship Matilda, from London bound to Shanghai, in Lat. 11° 10' S., Long. 128° 43' E., 86 days out.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW, — Per "DOUGLAS," on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 10 A.M.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW

atic nation-rather that of an of conciliation. If it be as we believe, that he has led into a step so injudicious, the unfitness for the post of a minister will, (our theory of the case aside) have become so strong as to justify strong reproof. We recall on the part of the community in China. We all events every effort will be made to bring about the such matters-the Chambers to sit the truth of the if it be founded on fact, to action. No possible reason can be urged in favor of Sir idea can outweigh the un- which may result from its out. We await with some detailed news from the North

ical, to be called the *China* will be issued on the 17th inst. of our advertising columns that it offers some novel pictures to contain photographs or pictures from nature, as it will have the oppor- of a valuable collection of Chinese life and scenery. Master promised seems good, the first number with much C. Langdon Davies will wish him every success in his no less bold than novel features. At no previous here so many avenues for interesting particulars re- to the British pub- lishments in the *China Mail* is said, be rather of a scientific nature, but we but they will possess a value which we desire something more amusement of a few spare

The *China Punch* (whose office is located at 43, Wyndham Street) appeared last evening. There difference in the style of writing it retains its previous management. The four illus- a hit at the peculiar- most appropriate allusion our theatricals; "Only that severe cartoon referring to the part of a gen- of the *Daily Press*; and finally an incident at the recent We elsewhere copy some great verandah case."

NOR TO A POPULAR GOVERNOR.

From a correspondent's account of the proceedings of the late Governor, on the 20th of last month, we are enabled to give our columns, but this is fuller in interesting detail. The Governor, who was to embark for his home on the day in question, was the subject of a great many speculations, and it was generally expected that he would be succeeded by Mr. G. H. K. The Governor, who was to embark for his home on the day in question, was the subject of a great many speculations, and it was generally expected that he would be succeeded by Mr. G. H. K. The Governor, who was to embark for his home on the day in question, was the subject of a great many speculations, and it was generally expected that he would be succeeded by Mr. G. H. K.

which he held in his hands. But so violent was the surging of the masses at this spot that the poor mendicant friar was quickly swept out of sight. The procession had now to wind its way through the street, called by the Chinese Wye-oh, the shops of which, as well as the thoroughfare itself, being crowded to excess by persons of all ranks and conditions of life, some of whom had been attracted thither from every part of the city. The upper galleries of these shops (many in this part of the city being provided with two stories) were apparently thronged and adorned with all the beauty and fashion of which the old city can boast. On the arrival of the illustrious official at the gates of the Temple in honour of Quang-tai, ten or a dozen elders of the street advanced, pushed their way through the masses towards the state chair, and in respectful terms begged of His Excellency to honor them by partaking of refreshments which they, as in duty bound, had made ready as a parting proof of their esteem. Upon this table not only were viands spread, but an incense burner, standing in the centre, emitted a sweet fragrance, and on each side of which there were mirrors and bowls of spring-water, an emblematic of the purity which had characterized the rule of the departing Magistrate. Again the procession moved on, its length along and had not proceeded far from this point when a poor man, evidently not possessed of many of the comforts of this life, threw himself down in the very midst of the street, clearly with the view of soliciting alms at the hands of Cheong. But here again the stream of human life was so strong as to cause this unfortunate beggar to experience the fate of the mendicant priest, of whom in a former sentence I have written. A few minutes after this the Temple in honor of Wa-Quang was reached, and again a party of gentlemen also attended in Court costumes, respectfully approached the chair, and humbly begged that His Excellency would honor them, as he had honored others by partaking of their hospitality. His Excellency also assented to this invitation, and upon drawing near to the table, which in this case was the same as the table at the gates of the Quong-tai Temple, was presented with a cup of wine by an elder who had evidently seen 60 summers and whose flowing white beard failed not to give him a dignified appearance. On receiving the cup from the palmed hands of this venerable old man, the Governor appeared quite affected, and tears were seen to bedew his cheek. Upon entering the street, known to foreigners by the name of the Quong-tai street, about 200 Chinese troops, some of whom were armed with matchlocks, others with spears, and not a few bearing banners, knelt in one line, as the state chair with its distinguished occupant moved along. Near to the large Arch, which occupies a prominent position in the last named Street, another table was placed, and upon which choice meats were spread for the gratification of the much-beloved official. Ceremonies similar to those which I have already described being duly observed and honored, the procession again moved forward. From this point, to a distance considerably beyond the South-gate, the people were so numerous as to interrupt, at frequent intervals, the line of march. Indeed, so vast was the assemblage at the place of which I am now speaking that the state chair was many times in danger of being upset, and the Governor, who was generally observed by the Chinese, was a ruler passes through the streets, was again and again broken by hearty exclamations of "When will your Excellency come back to us?" The Wing-ching Gate was at length approached, and being one of the small gates of the city, it appeared for some time in consequence of the myriads of people who were crowded almost impossible for the Governor to pass. There were many indications, however, that he was an enthusiastic and devoted people not to allow His Excellency to proceed further. As the cortege, which certainly took twenty minutes to pass a given point, entered the Wing-ching Street the bearers of the State chair again experienced considerable difficulty in pursuing the even tenor of their way, and were frequently assisted in steering the sedan by the attendants, whose duty it is to walk by the side of the chair of a great official. In this street there stands a small Temple in honour of the Five Gods, and at the doors of which there was placed a table, smoking with incense and spread with delicacies, of which Cheong by the elders of the street in question was asked to partake. The Governor, though not evidently much fatigued, and clearly affected by the grand ovation which awaited him at every street, was again courteous enough to "sign" and partake. In passing through the Ma-Tow Street, elders were again assembled, and interchanges of respect and esteem once more took place. The point of embarkation was at last attained. And here a deputation of the most wealthy of the citizens, headed by King-Qua, a person now in the enjoyment of the old age of 100, came forward, and respectfully begged His Excellency to favour them with his presence, for a few moments, in the reception Hall of the neighbouring Temple. To this proposition His Excellency assented, and upon entering the Hall sat down, with him, placing King-Qua upon his left hand. In a conversation which lasted many minutes, expressions were given and received on both sides of a high and noble character. In obedience to the above request, the Governor, who was to embark for his home on the day in question, was the subject of a great many speculations, and it was generally expected that he would be succeeded by Mr. G. H. K.

quitted an office which for many years past has not been so well filled, and which in all probability for many years to come will not have such a worthy occupant. 1. fancy no Chinaman could have witnessed the demonstration which took place at Canton on Thursday last, in honour of Cheong without being impressed with the idea that virtue is never without its reward.

FROM "NOTES AND QUERIES."

WE extract from the February number of *Notes and Queries* the following article on Hainan, which will be interesting in view of Mr. Swinhoe's exploring expedition, and the proposal reported to have been recently made by the Chamber of Commerce to send an agent to learn particulars of its characteristics:

Having recently had the opportunity of seeing a number of the Li, or aborigines of Hainan, at Yaichow 崖州, the most southerly town of the island, I have thought that a few facts, derived from personal observation and inquiry, may be interesting, in continuation of the information given in Mr. Bowra's translation in *Notes and Queries* for July last (p. 85). Those seen were of course the *shu* 熟 or semi-civilized Li, those called *sheng* 生 or uncivilized never leaving their mountain retreats except for plunder.

These people are undoubtedly connected with the race of mountaineers who, under the general name of Miao-tzu 苗子, have, from the days of Shun and Yu the Great, given constant trouble to the Chinese Government, in the south-western provinces of the Empire. They are of about the same stature as the Chinese, or a little smaller, and of a much more decided brown or copper colour. Their general appearance indicates an affinity with the Malay or brown races of the south-western Asia and the neighbouring islands. They have high cheekbones and much more angular features than the Chinese, and their eyes are not oblique like those of the latter. Their hair is long, straight, and black, and the head entirely unshaven. In the men, the hair on the front part of the crown is twisted into a knot, and held in position by a pin of wood, bone, or metal thrust through it. The hair on the remaining part of the head is gathered into a similar but larger knot at the back of the neck, and fastened in a like manner. Beards were very scanty, or entirely wanting. In the women, the hair of the whole head was simply gathered together in a long mass hanging down the back, without any fastening, thus forming a natural and aboriginal waterfall. Most of the men seen were simply a triangular piece of cloth around the loins, but a few had in addition a long cloth wound over the former. Some, in a manner similar to the latter, in loose trousers and tunics; but they are readily distinguished from the Chinese by the difference of complexion and features, as well as by the peculiar manner of wearing the hair. The people generally were an abject look, and seemed rather shy, evincing a certain amount of timidity at the sight of the foreigners.

The *sheng* Li live mostly by hunting. Their weapons are of the character commonly found among savage tribes, viz.: spears, clubs, bows, and shields, the latter made of rattan. In the handling of the bow especially they are said to be very expert. Their arrows, of wood or bamboo, are sometimes tipped with bone, and they are said occasionally to poison them. The *shu* Li till the soil, and carry on some traffic with the Chinese. They go back and forth in small parties between the towns and their habitations in the mountains, bringing in rice, fowls, and mountain produce, and a few other articles; and in receipt in exchange tobacco, cotton, and a few miscellaneous goods. We were informed that up to about a century since, the Chinese were in the habit of going into the mountains under conduct of the *shu* Li, for purposes of trade, but these having on several occasions acted as guides for the Chinese troops sent to subjugate the *sheng* Li, and for the *sheng* Li in their incursions upon the Chinese settlements, both the latter parties have become distrustful of them, and the Chinese consequently no longer visit the interior.

The Li seem to possess the sullen, intractable temper characteristic of the Malay race, and although not often aggressive except under provocation, or the stimulus of self-preservation, are quick to avenge an injury or recent oppression as evinced by the incident mentioned below. From the time when the Chinese first gained possession of the island, the Li have constantly resisted their encroachments by frequent invasions upon the frontier settlements, murdering the villages, plundering the crops, destroying the settlers, and sometimes attacking the small boats which bring cargo down from the interior. Upon the arrival of troops sent to quell the disturbances, they retire to their mountain fastnesses, whither the Chinese do not dare to follow them. The troops go, they again rally forth with impunity. At the time of our visit nearly all the Li had retired to the mountains, on account of a disturbance which had recently taken place a few miles from Yaichow. A petty military official had attempted to extort excessive taxes from them, whereupon they rose and slew him, with a number of soldiers. The uprising was of sufficient magnitude to call for the presence of the Tsoai and Chetai, both of whom had been on the spot. They were told that the outbreak was of considerable magnitude, and they are doubtless owing to numerous instances to the tyranny and extortion of the local officials, which the hot-blooded Li are not slow to resent.

The island has thus been the scene of a perpetual conflict between them and the Chinese, in which the latter seem to have frequently fared the worse. Sixty-four years after the first conquest of the island, in B. C. 111, it was finally abandoned by holding it, and at several periods since then it has thrown off its dependence for a considerable length of time. This disturbed and unsettled condition has been owing to a great extent to the temporizing policy of the Chinese officials sent to the island, who, considering themselves exiled there for a few years, have at the most, and having no assurance that any returns they might

undertake would not be undone by their successors, have taken no interest in the island beyond maintaining a quasi state of quiescence.

Several attempts have been made at different periods to colonize them upon uncultivated lands, and bring them within the influence of civilization, but whether with more than temporary success it is impossible to judge. In 1083, the Sung Emperor Chao Tsung 哲宗 endeavored by a proclamation to induce the *sheng* Li to submit, and he executed a military officer for having caused the death of some of the Li. In 1174 about two thousand of them voluntarily submitted themselves to the Chinese authorities, and a compact of peace was made with them, by which they bound themselves to give up plundering. In 1292, in the reign of Kublai Khan, the first of the Mongol Emperors, an effort was made on a larger scale to colonize them. Over twenty thousand of them were taken from their caves and villages, settled upon lands in the eastern part of the island, and all taxes were remitted for two years. Again in 1730, under Yungchong 雍正 of the present dynasty, a general movement towards submission was effected, the Government nor General of the two Kwang provinces, the Emperor, and an edict was issued, fixing an annual capitation tax of one candareen, and directing the magistrates to treat them with kindness and justice, as proof of his good faith and gracious favor.

In the time of the Ming Emperor Yunglo 永樂, the experiment was made of organizing bodies of the *shu* Li as soldiers. In time of war they were as galleys and pioneers to the Chinese troops, and in times of peace were to be distributed throughout the different garrisons of the island. This attempt reminds us of the similar employment of some classes of native troops in India during the rebellion of 1857. As to its success or failure no information is given. Whether, under a government in which justice is tempered with mercy, these degraded savages could be elevated in the scale of civilization and humanity, or whether they would prove, like many of the American Indians, unsuited to the influence and example of a superior race, it is in vain to ask. Their experience of this superior race, like that of the Indians, has too often been one of injustice; and were a view of the present unprosperous condition, it could hardly be made successful only by their total extermination.—E. C. TAYLOR.

EMIGRATION LAWS.

Another extract refers to the native laws on emigration:— At the time when the laws of China were originally framed, emigration in the proper sense of the word did not exist, nor was it thought of, and therefore an explicit prohibition of it cannot be expected in the fundamental laws of the Empire; these contain however many provisions for cases of clandestinely passing the frontier, holding intercourse with foreign nations, and proceeding to sea, which might be construed as prohibitory of emigration (see Staunton's translation of the Penal Code, Book III, section 22), which in the original constitutes the section entitled 關津 or "Barriers," in the division on 兵律 or "Military Laws"; and notwithstanding that these early laws appear to have been originally framed with the sole view of preserving the integrity of the frontiers, and averting causes of conflict or trouble with neighboring countries, and with the border tribes, such a construction, as will be presently seen, has actually been adopted.

According to the fundamental laws of the Empire, as set forth in the section quoted above, the crime of clandestinely passing the inner barriers, proceeding beyond the frontier, and holding communication with foreign countries, is punishable by death by strangulation, or, in the case of the smaller islands on the coast is strictly prohibited by subsequent enactments, and minute provisions are made for the government of settlers and aborigines in Formosa. A supplementary enactment (without date) provides that all persons "who clandestinely proceed to sea to trade, or who remove to the coast lands (海島) rendered 'foreign islands' by Staunton for the purpose of inhabiting and cultivating the same, shall be punished according to the law against communicating with rebels and enemies, and consequently suffer death by being beheaded." (Staunton's translation of the Penal Code of China, appendix No. XXI.) And under date of the 37th year of Kien-lung (A. D. 1772) the law is amplified, and illustrated by a case wherein certain individuals, natives of Kwangtung, were sentenced to military transportation for combining with others to proceed, contrary to law, with their families to Siam for the purpose of clearing waste ground and bringing the same under cultivation; this was held to be the most distinct prohibition of emigration, contained in no other law. That the fundamental laws of the Empire, and therefore the supplementary enactments, do fall into disuse is manifest from the fact that the infliction of 100 blows is still specified as the punishment for exporting, by sea or land, not only articles which may be classed as munitions of war, but even silk goods. Formal abrogation would therefore appear unnecessary, especially as emigration has been recognized and permitted by Imperial Decree in connection with the late treaties, and similarly, but two years ago, in a Decree on a too kindred subject, which legalized the punishment of decapitation for the crime of kidnapping.

I may add that during my investigations into this subject I have noticed a rather important error in Sir George Staunton's generally excellent translation of the Penal Code, namely in Section CCXIV, wherein it is made to appear that death by beheading is the punishment for carrying out strangers beyond the frontier, while the original text, on the contrary, simply specifies the conveying of intelligence to other people in connection with the next sentence which treats of other spies secretly introducing themselves within.—THOS. SAMSON.

An old minister, while one day pursuing his studies, was suddenly interrupted by his wife asking him the old question, "Do you think we shall know each other in heaven?" Without a moment's hesitation he replied, "To be sure we shall. Do you think we shall be bigger fools there than we are here?"

LOCAL.

The ball given last evening by the Admiral, Commodore, and Naval Officers present, came off at the New Hotel with great éclat. The arrangements were admirably carried out, the floral decorations especially being very tastefully distributed over the suit of rooms forming the ball-room. The Rodney's capital band was in attendance and the ball was unanimously pronounced "the best of the season." About 400 guests were present.

THE STEAMERS WHICH perform the Coast services between Shanghai and Hongkong maintain as a rule a high reputation for speed and good management. Until lately the *Suwanada* has been considered the "crack" vessel on the route, but another steamer, the *United Service*, is coming into notice, having now twice beaten the *Suwanada*. Upon the last occasion she came down from Shanghai in 13½ hours less time than that vessel. We congratulate her agents upon the reputation she is making.

SUPREME COURT IN CRIMINAL SESSION.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

March 2nd, 1868.

The February Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning at ten o'clock, when the following Jurors were called:—Messrs J. W. Pearce, E. Whelan, E. J. J. Moore, Schmidt, T. Callis, Geo. Hill and J. Moore.

MURDER AT PHAYA WEST. The five Chinese charged on Monday morning (Kwan Ahoo, Lee Ahchoong, Kwan Ahoo, Ahchoong, and Ahchoong) were brought up on the charge of having wilfully murdered a Chinaman named Ho Ahchoo, on the Phaya West, on the 8th ult. Mr. Whyte, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, defended the prisoners. From the evidence of Mr. Emery (H. M. S. Co.), Leong Ahchoong (street coolie), and Mr. O'Toole, it appeared that a "row" took place about noon of the 8th February, the cause of which was a quarrel between the Sun-on and Tsung-koon coolies near the Canton bazaar. About twenty coolies with bamboo and stick weapons, and five Tsung-koon coolies, were seen pursuing four or five Sun-on coolies and beating them with bamboo and sticks. Messrs. Emery and O'Toole, seeing the disturbance, reasoned two of the prisoners who were being beaten in the row, and deposed to the fact that two men were lying insensible on the ground when they went up. Leong Ahchoong deposed to having heard the master of the *Esplanade* (5th prisoner) say to his shopmen, "Go out and kill them," and to having seen the three first prisoners beating and killing the four men. P. O. Jameson (37) said that he had attempted to escape to the back part of the shop. Dr. Cochran, a superintendent of the Civil Hospital, in his evidence, stated that the deceased man was admitted into Hospital about 1 P.M. and died about seven the same evening. Death was caused by compression of the brain, the skull, and that such a fracture would probably be caused by a severe blow from a bamboo similar to that commonly used by the street-coolies. The bruise was on the right side of the head; no other marks of violence were visible on the body.

The Attorney General, upon the conclusion of the case for the Crown, withdrew the charge for murder, and said that he would rely upon that of manslaughter. Mr. Whyte, for the prisoners, said that he was glad that so little evidence had been produced against the prisoners in support of the serious charge of manslaughter. The case for the prosecution rested upon the unopposed and even contradicted evidence of the street-coolie Leong Ahchoong, Mr. O'Toole and Mr. Emery had each arrested one of the prisoners from the hands of other coolies who were beating them; and it was very unlikely that they were armed at all, although the street-coolie who struck long bamboo, and the Sikh coolie said that they had short staves. Upon the evidence of this street-coolie, would the Jury convict a respectable shopman (the 5th prisoner). Even in a petty case of larceny, they would be slow to convict any man upon such evidence; and they would surely not convict five men for manslaughter upon such testimony. It was incredible that this shopman could call out to a row such as this. He would prove that the fifth prisoner was at the time in the shop, and that the four men mentioned by Leong Ahchoong. Even upon the merits of the case for the Crown, the Jury would not convict; and when he had produced evidence in defence, he was sure the Jury would be satisfied. By an inadvertence taken at the Magistrate's request, the prosecution had adopted the unusual course of refusing to allow their being put in a row with the prisoners. He hoped the Jury would not allow that fact to militate against the prisoners.

Leong Ahchoong stated that the 5th prisoner left the *Esplanade* shop about nine in the morning and did not return till two o'clock in the afternoon. He never left his counter during that forenoon, nor did the rice-merchant leave their wares during the row. The accountant of the *Chui Shin* shop stated that the fifth prisoner (his master) was in that shop from ten A.M. till about 3 P.M.

Two other witnesses were produced in proof of the statement that the master of the *Esplanade* shop (5th prisoner) was in his shop upon the (Sun Shun) at the time of the disturbance.

Mr. Whyte then summed up his case, and placed the evidence on both sides clearly before the Jury, arguing therefrom the weakness of the case for the prosecution, and the consistency of a verdict of acquittal on the part of the Jury. He had been again refused the liberty of putting in the deposition by the Attorney General, who generally conducted the case very liberally, and the Jury would draw their own conclusions. The Attorney General in summing up the case for the Crown, said that in introducing his right to refuse permission to introduce the Magistrate's depositions, he protected the interests of his witnesses. He would leave the case in the hands of the Jury.

His Lordship, in his charge to the Jury, said that, although the Attorney General had a strict legal right to refuse the admission of the depositions referred to, he at mission; and the Jury would draw their own inferences from the refusal. There was no doubt that the deceased man met his death by violence, but it was for the Jury

to consider whether the prisoners were the men who used that violence. The depositions for prosecution, Leong Ahchoong, was not corroborated by the other witnesses for the Crown, and he was flatly contradicted by the witnesses for the defence. Leong Ahchoong swore that the master of the shop (5th prisoner) was in the shop-door, while they had four witnesses for the defence who positively swore that he was not in the shop at all, and Crown witnesses Mr. O'Toole and P. O. Jameson (both intelligent witnesses) did not even see the 5th prisoner. If the case resolved itself into the question, whether the 5th prisoner was there or not, and if the Jury believed that he was not there, what further reliance could they place in the evidence of the witness Leong Ahchoong? Another point in which the last named witness stood uncorroborated and contradicted, is that the last and 34th prisoner carried long bamboo; two of the other witnesses for the Crown stated that they carried short staves. His Lordship concluded by saying that the Jury ought to be satisfied that the five prisoners were either entering on, or taking an active part in, the disturbance in which the deceased met his death, before they could find all the prisoners guilty of the manslaughter of this man.

The Jury returned a verdict of not Guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

Ho aying, charged with robbery, was discharged by request of the Attorney General, as the witnesses had disappeared.

THE GREAT VERANDAH CASE.

Brave W. L. M. G. A. K. is a sturdy limb of the law, and all folks know it brim-full of the same, and over him.

There's a previous small chance of getting it.

But in his case last Friday week, which was argued by the "beak," He lost the day by a narrow squeak.

Tho' the odds were on him in betting.

It appeared from what came before the Court.

That our great Surveyor General thought Brave W. L. M. G. A. K. hadn't ought.

To make his verandah a store-room; So he raised the very "d-1 to pay,"

And swore that the only possible way To settle the case, was the Court of M.-y.

(Or whoever the Chief of that "forum,"

For *Punch* has heard it whispered of late That G. A. K. thinks himself as great

As M.-y, and signs "Chief Magistrate" And declares it to be his firm belief,

That if any one ought, he ought to be "Chief."

In fact to sum up the matter in brief, He intends to "keep his position."

So G. A. K. braced himself up for the work, Declaring he wouldn't let the question shrink,

And sought out every quibble and quirk Known only to legal ferrets;

"We'll soon find out which of us is right, Deciding the matter in open fight,"

Says G. A. K., "I'll send a retainer to White, And we'll argue the case on its merits."

Well the very next day a summons was sent, To show that business was really meant,

And that measures were taken to prevent The smallest encroachment or cribbing;

And according to summons the parties met, With *Whitcomb* looking as "black as jet."

As usual, whilst leaning B.-ll, "you bet!" Represented the Crown in the "rib-bing."

The counsel tussled and sparred like bricks, Each trying somehow the other to fix,

But all their boasts about ended in "this," The questions raised were so queer,

and a

Long discussion about what was meant By boundary, path and encroachment,

And an awful lot of time was spent In proving what was a Verandah.

When both of the lawyers had had their say, (Which was by the way took up nearly a day),

Other counsel was left to the *fat of M.-y*, Who said the case lay in small compass,

"The Government's right in this little job; You've no right the Queen of her rights

for to rob, I fine the defendant sum of "one bob,"

G. A. K. bobbed, and so ended the "rum-pus."—*China Punch*.

THE NORTH.

We have Shanghai papers to hand to 29th February per *Suwanada*, from which the following are extracts:—

(N. O. Daily News.)

We hear that a pension has been conferred upon one Hsing Tsang-sheng, who has been employed in H. B. M. Consulate, as messenger since 1843, and who has really proved himself during that time "an honest man."

So much has been said about the insignificant rank of the Chinese attaches of the new embassy which leaves us this morning (29th) that it may be well to give a complete list of its members and their relative standing.

Mr. Burlingame's rank as Minister extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, that of Mr. J. M. McL. Brown and M. de Champs as 1st and 2nd Secretaries is well known. Next come two Native, Chinese and Sun-tai, the former a Manchou Tartar, the latter a Chinese, both in the second grade of officials,—that is to say ranking on the civil list with a Vice-President of a Province. They have been Secretary in the Foreign office since its establishment, and are both reputed intelligent men. They go with the rank of "High Minister."

Next come six student interpreters, who have been studying for the last five or six years at the Foreign school in Peking; two French, and two Russian. Two writers, a doctor, and fifteen servants complete the catalogue.

HAKKOW.—The following paragraph announces a curious literary "strike."—"The Shau-kan candidates for the 'Little-go' of the B. A. degree, have beaten the district magistrates of that place, and refused to sit at their examinations. This last is called *pa kaw*, or the literary 'strike,' by which the matriculating or graduating students express from time to time their sense of disapprobation of some offending mandarin, whose connection with their examination they thus indignantly resent. It appears that in addition to minor offences against the Confucian code, this blue but having ill-treated his former wife, and married another, more equal in rank and condition. He is of the military school, like the majority of the present holders of civil offices. Between such and the literary body, there is perpetual feud and fight, in resentment of this usurpation of offices primarily the reward of literary excellence."

(Shanghai Evening Express.)

Messrs. Tilly & Co. sold by public auction on Feb. 25th, the British barque *Kent* and *Tales* of 342 tons measurement respectively, as they now lie in this River, with all their sails, stores and equipments. The former was purchased by Mr. J. B. Field, of Keelung, Formosa, for Tls. 9,450, and the latter by Messrs. Pastan & Co. for Tls. 11,000.

On our way to the Arsenal, we stopped to have a look at the Steamer building by Mr. Batchelder at Tonkadoo; and were courteously conducted through her works, who also translated us with every information which we required. The steamer is 240 feet over all, with a keel of 232 feet; beam 52 feet, and a depth of hold of 21 feet; she is a two-decker and supposed to measure 1,600 tons gross. She is chiefly built of oak, elm, and Oregon, well clamped with diagonal iron straps under each deck; outside planking and coiling of Georgia pine, and Oregon, and decks of white pine and Oregon. On deck she is to be fitted up after the style of the *Kiangpa*, but with her saloon forward, instead of aft as on the latter vessel. Part of her machinery is already up; cylinder 54 inches, with a stroke of 11 feet; wheel 30 feet diameter; and in fact from the attention paid to her construction in every department, we doubt not that she will turn out a first class vessel in every respect. Her boilers were expected to be brought up in the *Glengyle*, but as that vessel has gone further south, and great difficulty is experienced in getting them shipped per sailing vessel, she is expected, will have to be towed to Hongkong for them, as soon as she is launched, which will be in about a month.

At the Union Chapel last evening (Feb. 24th) the congregation took an affectionate notice of their late Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Murchison, and presented him with a testimonial to mark their high appreciation of his conduct during the time of his ministry amongst them. His successor, Mr. Thomas, although nominated and sent out by the London Missionary Society, depends for his salary on the members of the congregation, whose spiritual welfare he is especially to supervise.

We hear that a Subscription List is now going round to recruit the Funds of the *Shanghai*, or Refuge for Destitute Chinese. The objects of the Institution which are two fold,—viz., 1st, To clear the streets of beggars, and 2nd, to afford relief to the really deserving poor and drive impostors from the settlement,—claim our hearty assistance in their effectual carrying out. Since the opening of the establishment in December, 232 persons in all have been admitted, and at the present time 192 are receiving relief from it. This has been effected, including necessary expenses incurred at first starting, at a cost of \$680.42.

The American Clipper *Andrew Jackson* from Newport is reported as arrived at the Lightship. She left, according to the List of Vessels expected, on the 15th November, and has consequently made the passage in one hundred and four days; taking from Pilot to Pilot, the usual way of reckoning, will bring this down to less than one hundred days. Our English Clippers have therefore in this instance been beaten by Brother Jonathan.

The *United States* arrived to-day (27th Feb.) has beaten the Steamer *Suwanada*, also arrived here, by about ten hours on the passage up. She brings us news of the English Mail and result of the Hongkong Races. In the rough weather they anticipated the superiority of the *United States* was very noticeable, although in calm she had no chance of competing with such a formidable adversary.

Our readers will be glad to hear that a suggestion emanating from Mr. Mitchell, the Postmaster General at Hongkong, should be made to sort the bulk of the Home mails during their transit from Hongkong, has been approved by the Home Authorities, and will shortly be put in practice. A very considerable saving of time in the delivery of the mails will thus be effected, and we hope, like the American Postal Department, our Post Office will be able to commence their issue in twenty minutes to half an hour after receipt of the bags; though under existing circumstances we have no cause to grumble at unnecessary delay in this respect, for even now the heavy mail delivered very much more rapidly than the much lighter one that is distributed from the French Post Office. If the latter Department would adopt the system of delivering the letters as soon as their sorting is finished, instead of waiting until the newspapers are all ready, the Public generally would feel grateful to them.

FROM HIOGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Kobe, Hio-go, Japan, Feb. 15, 1868.

Since my last communication from this port affairs have been quiet. I hear that Satsuma will organize Custom House arrangements and install officials to collect duties &c. in a few days. Stobashi, the late Tycoon, may return from Yedo with an armed force to regain his authority, but this event is doubtful. In the meantime the storekeepers are the only persons doing business, bread, beef, &c. must be supplied to the shipping and residents. The land sales have been indefinitely postponed, and owing to the uncertainty as to the future government, it is difficult to foresee what the position of foreigners will be in the future.

I am inclined to think that the mysterious exclusion kept up by the Japanese from the rest of the world, has served as a mask to hide the poverty of this nation. At an immense cost we have overthrown this, and the result is simply contemptible. In the most crowded cities of the empire, such as Yedo and Osaka, the natives show no evidence of wealth. Their garments, houses and mode of living are primitive in the extreme, and had they the inclination they are without the means to purchase foreign commodities.

I think that the reported wealth of the native merchants of Osaka is an exaggeration. Under the feudal system there could not be an extensive trade, and now supporting the people were tedious of using our manufactures they have not the means wherewith to purchase.

The transactions that have occasionally been quoted as evidence of a desire on the part of the Japanese to trade are exceptional—such as purchases of arms, black cloth, saddlery, steamers, &c. They were made by the Daimios or princes of the country and afford no proof of a trade with the people.

For Sale

DIETETIC BAEI, the new **DIET**,
highly recommended by the Faculty
to those suffering from derangement of
Digestive Organs. Can be procured from
GEO. GLASSE,
The Victoria Dispensary
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, February 24, 1868.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pints.
Duo de Montebello.
Eugene Cliequot.
De St. Marceaux & Co.

Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

STEAM COALS.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board.
ENGLISH—Londonerry West Hartley.
L Davison's West Hartley, Strake
West Hartley.
WELSH—Blaengware Marthyr.
Apply to ROBERT J. HALL, & Co.

As-
by

Hongkong, March 16, 1866.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE
MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELE
qts. and pts.

Chillingworth's SHERRY and PORT
CHAMBERTIN, WHISKEY.

WHITE & PRICE'S BRANDY.
ALLSOP'S ALE, draught and bottle.
BARCLAY & GUINNESS' STOUT.
BRIDGES & SONS' PORTER.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co
Hongkong, November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE Property known as ALMACK PL.

1 having a frontage of Eighty-three feet on WELLINGTON and GAGE Streets, and Two Hundred and Twenty-nine feet on ADEEN STREET, comprising a superficial area of about 19,000 Square feet. Annual Ground Rent, £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply to.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co
Hongkong, February 24, 1864

FOR SALE.
HAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins &
L. Jauvray & Co.'s Association V.
cale.
CLARET, real Château Margaux.
Haut Bages.
L. Espars Duroc.
BRANDY, J. & Co. Cognac.

BRAND, Hennessy's and Martell's
1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottle.
BUTTER (Platts) in kegs.
Also,
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow
METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co

Hongkong; December 11, 1867.

CHAMPAGNE.
R. OEDERER, CARTE NOIRE.
The only Champagne awarded the
Medal of the First Class at the Paris Ex-
hibition, 1867.
Apply to
SANDERSON & CO.

to Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

FOR SALE.

A FEW cases of very superior SHERRY
just received ex "Channel Queen."
H } Superior Amontillado SHERRY
VS A } in 3 doz. cases.
H } Superior Oloroso SHERRY

S O S doz. cases.
H Extra Supcrfine SHERRY in
S S S doz. cases.
H Quarter-casks (cased) Super
S O S Oloroso SHERRY.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
BY
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CHRISTMAS and Wedding CAKES.
Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Ratafia &
BISCUITS.
Bonbon and Rimmel's ROSE WATER

T- CRACKERS.
Presentation Boxes of BONBONS.
MINCEMEAT. CAVIARE.
Choice new FIGS & Bloom MUSCATEL
Chocolate BONBONS, Carlsbad WAFER
Nougat d'ABRICOTS, Assorted Dosses
FRUITS.
Grouse in GRAVY, Truffled CHICKEN
Truffled ORTOIANS, Potted Severn Sal

MON.
Russia OX and Reindeer's TONGUES
Jelly,
Christmas TREE, and
Christmas TREE ORNAMENTS,
STEREOSCOPIES, GRAPHS COPIES,
New Operatic Transparent VIEWS.
Meridian CALENDARS, Novel DICE, and
ROUGE ET NOIR.

ANEROIDS, THERMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPE, Courier BAGS, Writing CASES.
Bronze FIGURES, Meerschaum PIPE and Cigar CASES.
Hongkong, December 9, 1867.

AT THE STAG HOTEL STORES,

NO. 110, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Just Landed.
Es **THE TWEEDE.**
PICKLES, JAMS, SALT,
VINEGAR, CURRANTS,
HERBS, Raspberry VINEGAR,
OATSUP, MUSTARD,
Loaf SUGAR, BLACK KING.
Ginger BRANDY.

Booth's OLD TOM.
CHAMPAGNE in pint.
Cheddar Loaf CHEESE.
Prime YORK HAMS.
EDMUND HOLMES.
Hongkong, January 9, 1868.

JUST LANDED.

PICKLED MACKEREL in kits.
 " **SALMON** " "
 Smoked " by the pound.
 " **BEEF** " "
 Oregon **CIDER** in 1 dozen cases.
HOMINY in 10 lb. tins.
 Corn **MEAL** " "
 Salad **DRESSING** in bottles.

THOS. HUNT & Co
Hongkong, February 17, 1868. 17th Mar

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GEO. MURRAY
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, March 2, 1868.